

AC 449507 LEAMINGTON SPA
of Leamington

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

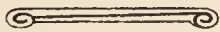
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1928.



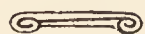
W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.



Leamington Spa:

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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON, J.P. (Chairman).
The MAYOR (Mr. Alderman HOLT, J.P.)
Mr. Alderman BAKER.
„ „ FLAVEL, J.P.
„ Councillor ANDREW.
„ „ DAVIS.
„ „ FELLOWES.
„ „ HANDS.
„ „ HUNT.
„ „ ROBERTSON.
„ „ JOHNSTON.
Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).
The MAYOR.
Mr. Alderman FLAVEL.
„ Councillor HUNT.
Mrs. „ RICE.
Miss „ SARGEAUNT.
Mrs. ATKINSON.
„ GOODWAY.
„ WILLINGTON.
„ OLIVE.



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Public Health Department,
Hamilton Terrace,
Leamington Spa,
June, 1929.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to herewith submit to you the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1928.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Report is an ordinary one, and is of the same character as that for last year.

Among the minor mysteries of life is the method by which the Registrar-General estimates the population of the various towns.

This year, for the first time for three years, there has been a natural increase of population, that is, an excess of births over deaths.

But whereas for the previous three years, there was an annual increase in the estimated population, this year, for some reason not vouchsafed, the population has been reduced by 290.

In consequence, the birth-rate is slightly flattering; the death rate the reverse.

The most important municipal enterprise of the year has been the completion of the new sewage disposal works at Heathcote, a full account of which is embodied in this Report.

The only infectious disease markedly prevalent was Measles, the number of cases of which was well above the average.

Last year, in conjunction with the Warneford Hospital, an Ante-Natal Clinic was started. This year this work has been further extended and a Post-Natal Clinic established.

This, I feel, is a most important advance and should prove of great service.

The County Council has transferred to the Borough Council the powers under the "Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927," and under this nine Homes have been registered in the town.

74 new Council houses have been completed, bringing the total number of these houses up to 360.

I should especially like to express my appreciation of the assistance I have received from Mr. Alderson, the surgeon in charge of the Obstetric Department at the Warneford Hospital, and to Dr. Cyriax, the Tuberculosis Officer; also to all the officials of the Corporation, and my colleagues in this department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. GOLDIE.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Estimated Population, middle of 1928	...	...	29,760
Natural Increase of Population, 1928	...	...	12
Birth-rate	...	...	14.1 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	...	...	13.7 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Constitution)	...	...	10.43 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	...	...	61.7
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	0.16 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0.77 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0.06 „
Cancer Death-rate	...	...	1.98 „
Average Age at Death	...	...	60 years.
Density of Population per Acre...	...	...	10.56



NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,816
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	28,941
„ Estimated 1928	...	...	...	...	...	29,760
Number of Private Families (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	7,482
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£216,704
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£830 12s. 8d.

The Borough of Royal Leamington Spa is situated on the adjacent slopes of two hills, between which runs the river Leam. Generally speaking, the sub-soil is porous and is composed of Sand and Gravel; there is Clay in places.

The Climate is equable and well suited for the purpose of a residential town and Spa, the prevailing wind being West. Further information as to the Meteorological Conditions is given at the end of this Report.

The town itself, especially the more modern part, is well planned and laid out, the numerous Forest Trees and Pleasure Grounds entitle it to the eminent position to which it has attained amongst Inland Watering places.

There are few industries in the Borough; in fact, apart from two Factories, the population is mainly concerned in supplying the wants of Residents or Visitors. Roughly speaking, one may divide the population into the following classes :—

(1) Those who reside in the town because of its natural advantages, and who are in a position to reside in any other town should they consider it more desirable.

(2) Those who reside in Leamington Spa and travel daily to the neighbouring industrial centres of Coventry and Birmingham. The number of these has been increased very considerably during recent years, and they influence to a serious extent the problem of house shortage.

(3) Those who supply the wants of Inhabitants and Visitors to the Spa.

(4) Visitors who come to the Spa in search of health. The number of these fluctuates according to the time of the year, being greatest in the Spring and Autumn.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Births—Legitimate	...	388	...	205	...	183
Illegitimate	...	33	...	12	...	21
Birth-rate	...	14'1				
Deaths	... ...	409	...	175	...	234
Death-rate	...	13'7				

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
From other Causes...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 Births—

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	54'1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	151'5
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	61'7
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

POPULATION.

The Natural increase of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was 12. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 29,760, which shows a decrease of 290 under that of 1927.

The Census Returns since 1851 are as follows:—

1851	...	15,723
1861	...	17,402
1871	...	20,917
1881	...	22,976
1891	...	26,930
1901	...	26,888
1911	...	26,713
1921	...	28,560

BIRTHS.

421 Births (increase of 13) were registered during 1928, and their distribution as to Wards is indicated in the following Table. The Birth-rate for 1928 was 14·1 per 1,000. There were 217 Males and 204 Females born, being in the proportion of 106 Males to 100 Females.

TABLE I.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.
North-East	95	13·6	6,965
South-East	157	16·6	9,439
West	105	12·8	8,170
Milverton and Lillington	64	12·5	5,186
External	—	—	—
	421	14·1	29,760

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

33 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for previous 10 years :—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1919	- 456	- 29	- '90	- 6·3
1920	- 654	- 38	- 1·22	- 5·5
1921	- 546	- 35	- 1·2	- 6·4
1922	- 517	- 36	- 1·25	- 6·9
1923	- 469	- 21	- '72	- 4·4
1924	- 452	- 33	- 1·12	- 7·3
1925	- 433	- 20	- '68	- 4·6
1926	- 410	- 24	- '79	- 5·8
1927	- 408	- 25	- '83	- 6·1
1928	- 421	- 33	- 1·10	- 7·8

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages during the year was 194. This includes all marriages in the Churches and all marriages in the Chapels having an authorised parson; but with regard to marriages registered by the Registrar, only including those where one of the contracting parties resided in Leamington. If we could claim them all, the marriage rate would be 6·5 per 1,000 living.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1928 was 432. Of these, 97 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 74 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 409, giving a Death-rate of 13·7 per 1,000.

The necessity for the correction of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population is a matter of some importance. The Registrar-General has accordingly, calculated a "Standardizing Factor" based on the census of 1921 for each Urban and Rural District with a population over 10,000. The factor in Leamington is '762 which gives for the Town a corrected Death-rate of 10·43.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1928.
(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

Causes of Death.					Males.	Females.
All Causes	...	...	...		175	234
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...		—	1
2 Smallpox	...	...	...		1	—
3 Measles	...	...	...		—	1
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...		—	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	...		—	—
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...		—	2
7 Influenza	...	...	...		4	4
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...		—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...		—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...		13	10
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...		1	1

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	24	...	35
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	1	...	—
14	Diabetes ...	...	...	3	...	4
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	7	...	13
16	Heart Disease	...	...	29	...	53
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	13	...	15
18	Bronchitis	...	...	7	...	9
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	12	...	11
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	...	—
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	—	...	1
22	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)...	...	...	—	...	—
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	—	...	4
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	1	...	—
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	4	...	16
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	—
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	—	...	—
28	Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, Premature Birth	...	...	9	...	5
29	Suicide	...	...	1	...	2
30	Other deaths from Violence	...	...	9	...	8
31	Other defined Diseases	...	...	34	...	39
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown...	...	...	1	...	—

The average age at death was 60.

The 216 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows :—

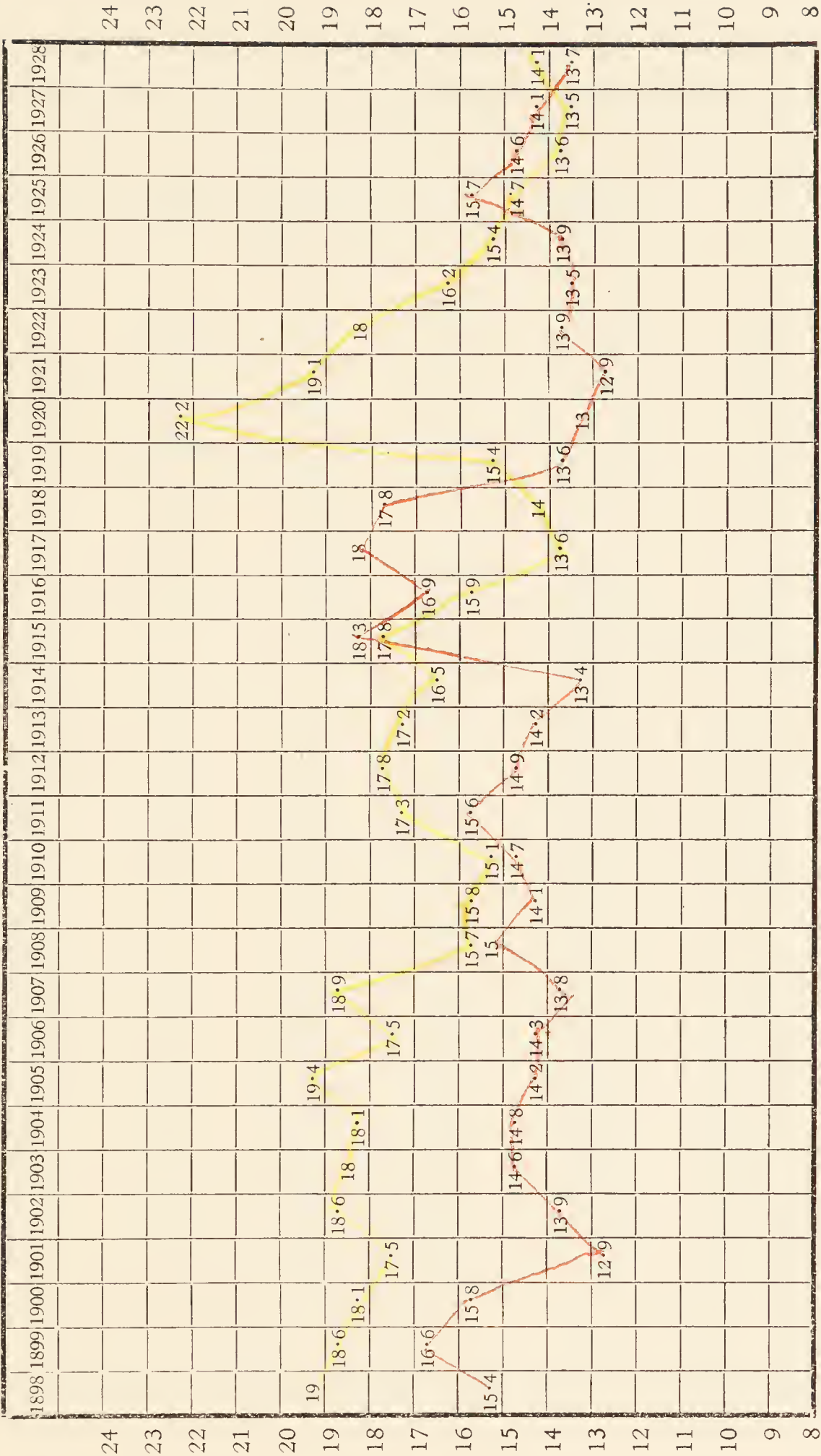
Age at Death : 65-75.		75-85		85 and over.
84	...	96	...	36

INQUESTS.

54 Inquests were held: 35 on males, and 19 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows :—

Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	33
Natural Causes	...	...	...	15
Found Drowned	...	...	...	1
Suicide while of Unsound Mind	...	...	...	4
Manslaughter...	...	...	...	1

Chart Showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1898.



The Yellow Lineshows the Birth-Rate.

The Red Line shows the Death-Rate.

TABLE II.
POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
FROM 1899 TO 1928.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1899	27,520	18·6	16·6	142·0	0·30
1900	27,700	18·1	15·8	131·3	0·30
1901	26,888	17·5	12·9	99·5	0·20
1902	26,967	18·6	13·9	113·3	0·40
1903	27,017	18·0	14·6	125·2	0·25
1904	27,060	18·1	14·8	123·9	0·18
1905	27,100	19·4	14·2	102·6	0·36
1906	27,140	17·5	14·3	126·0	0·51
1907	27,207	18·9	13·8	112·6	0·22
1908	27,217	15·7	15·0	84·1	0·33
1909	27,252	15·8	14·1	101·8	0·40
1910	27,360	15·1	14·7	74·9	0·44
1911	26,739	17·3	15·8	88·5	0·67
1912	26,690	17·8	14·9	73·3	0·07
1913	26,671	17·2	14·2	80·6	0·63
1914	26,652	16·5	13·4	86·1	0·49
1915	25,912	17·7	18·3	95·6	1·07
1916	27,888	15·9	16·9	74·7	0·14
1917	25,654	13·6	18·0	87·2	0·58
1918	30,730	14·0	17·8	72·2	0·18
1919	29,498	15·4	13·6	52·6	0·06
1920	29,445	22·2	13·0	62·6	0·27
1921	28,560	18·9	12·94	64·1	00·30
1922	28,740	18·0	13·9	58·0	0·24
1923	28,790	16·2	13·5	57·5	0·34
1924	29,260	15·4	13·9	64·1	0·41
1925	29,360	14·7	15·7	62·3	0·27
1926	30,040	13·6	14·6	75·6	0·43
1927	30,050	18·5	14·1	68·6	0·19
1928	29,760	14·1	13·7	61·7	0·16
30 years' Average		16·8	14·7	87·4	0·34

STILL-BIRTHS.

16 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries, of which 8 were males and 8 females. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows:— Specific Disease, 2; Premature Birth, 4; Physique of Mother, 2; Shock, 2; Difficult Labour, 1; Prolapse of Cord, 1; Unknown, 3; Meningocele, 1.

The percentage of Still-Births to Births was 3·8, as against 4·1 last year.

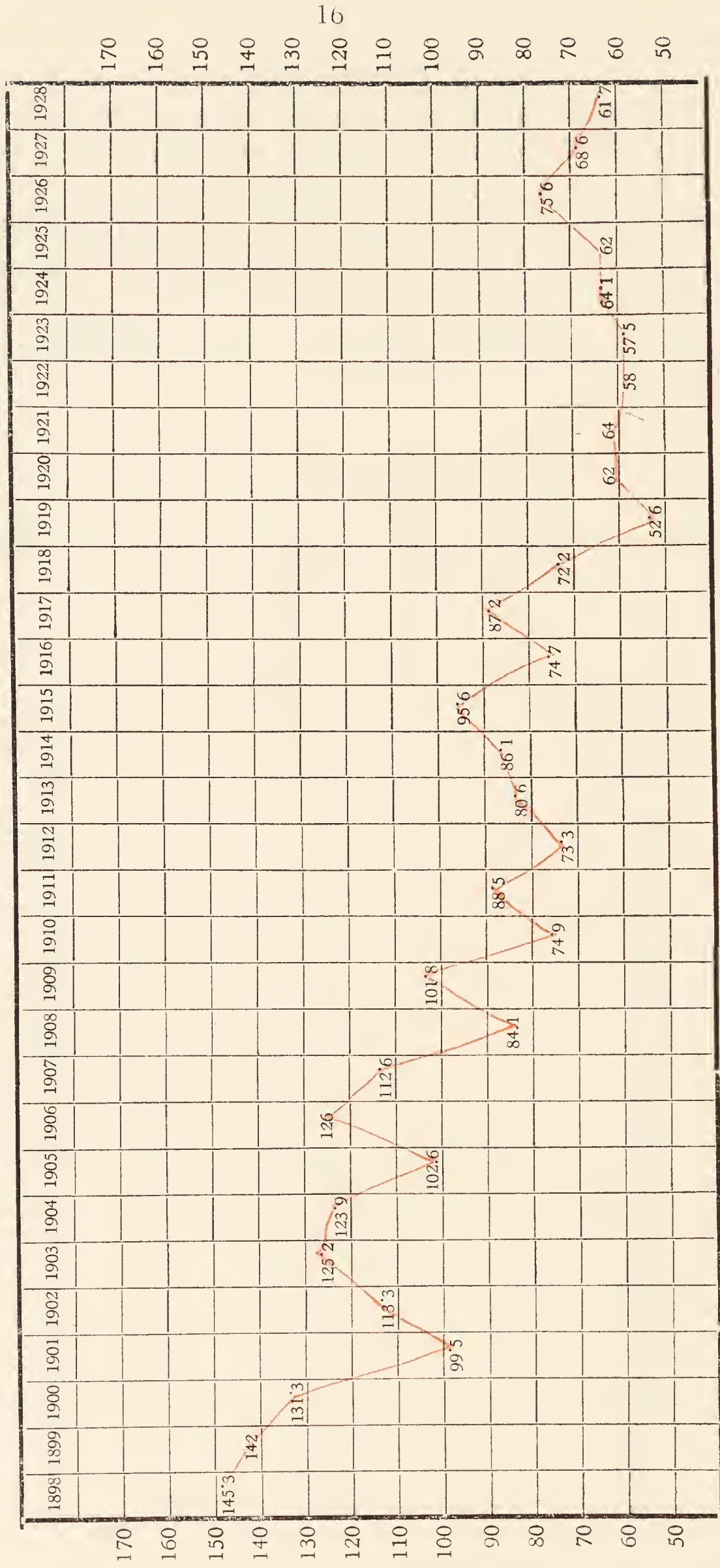
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate, 61·7, is 7·0 lower than last year and practically the same as that for the 156 smaller towns (adjusted populations, 20,000 to 50,000) for which the figure is 60.

TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.		Leamington Spa.		England and Wales.
1909	-	101	-	109
1910	-	74	-	106
1911	-	88	-	128
1912	-	73	-	95
1913	-	80	-	109
1914	-	86	-	105
1915	-	97	-	110
1916	-	75	-	91
1917	-	87	-	97
1918	-	72	-	97
1919	-	52	-	89
1920	-	62	-	80
1921	-	64	-	83
1922	-	57	-	69
1923	-	57	-	69
1924	-	64	-	75
1925	-	62	-	75
1926	-	75	-	67
1927	-	68	-	69
1928	-	61	-	60

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1897.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 26, 5 of whom were illegitimate. Of this number, 13 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age.

The causes of death in these were as follows :—(1) Prematurity, 5; (2) Congenital Defects, 5; (3) Convulsions, 1; (4) Difficult Labour, 1. (5) Pemphigus Neonatorum, 1.

Of the 3 pairs of twins born during the year, 1 child died.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1922 TO 1928.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total Deaths 7 years.
Marasmus... ..	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	10
Premature Birth	8	8	4	8	7	10	9	54
Bronchitis... ..	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	10
Pneumonia	4	3	3	4	6	5	3	28
Convulsions	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	14
Congenital Defects	7	3	6	...	5	2	5	28
Diarrhœal Diseases ... ..	...	4	3	2	6	5	...	20
Whooping Cough... ..	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	5
Overlaying ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	5
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	5
Tuberculous Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	3	2	1	4	...	1	2	13
Total Deaths below 1 year	32	27	29	27	31	28	26	200
Rate per 1000 Births	58·0	57·5	64·1	62·3	75·6	68·6	61·7	63·9

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A(1) *Fever.* Heathcote Hospital, situated in the Borough of Warwick, is under the control of the Joint Hospital Board and serves the needs of the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and the Rural District of Warwick.

There are 83 beds available in the Hospital, which was built in 1888.

(2) *Smallpox.* Fosse Road Hospital, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is situated about 4 miles from the Town, near Harbury, and has accommodation for 18 patients.

Under an agreement, cases are also admitted here from Southam and Daventry.

B(1) *Tuberculosis.* The general control of Tuberculosis is under the Warwickshire County Council.

Cases of Pulmonary disease from Leamington are usually sent to the Memorial Hospital, Hertford Hill, where the number of beds has been increased from 150 to 190. Non-Pulmonary cases to the Warneford or some other recognised Hospital.

(2) *Maternity.* A Scheme is in force whereby, on a fixed payment per head by the Borough, necessitous cases or cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital on a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health.

In addition, under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, the following facilities have been arranged and approved by the Ministry of Health for practitioners in the Borough:

- (a) Mr. G. G. Alderson, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Obstetric Specialist for cases in which a consultation is desired.
- (b) Should in-patient treatment be required, patients will be admitted to the Warneford Hospital under the Council's Scheme.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the examination of blood or lochia and, if necessary a vaccine prepared.

(d) Provision has been made for the Home Nursing of patients, and the services of a nurse will be available if required.

(3) *Children.* There is no special Children's Hospital, but there is a special ward for 19 patients in the Warneford Hospital.

(4) *Orthopædic.* These cases are treated at the Warneford Hospital.

OTHER HOSPITALS, etc.

(5) *Warwick Union and Poor Law Hospital.* This is situated in the Borough of Warwick.

(6) *The Warneford Leamington and South Warwickshire General Hospital and Bathing Institution.* There are 131 beds allotted as follows:—Medical, 37; Surgical, 54; Children, 19; Maternity, 9; Isolation, 4; Cubicles for paying patients, 8.

(7) *Midland Counties' Home for Incurables.* The object of this Institution is "to give relief by admission to the Home or by pensions to persons of good character who are suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, or incapacity owing to injury or wounds."

There are three classes of patients, *viz.*: (1) Paying Patients, (2) Free Patients, (3) Pensioners. The number of Pensioners is 64 who each receive £20 per annum.

The number of those accommodated in this institution in 1928 was 110, of whom 49 were free and 61 paying patients.

(8) *The Provident Dispensary, 38, Holly Walk.* This, as its name implies, is partly supported by the contributions of its members.

(9) "*Sunshine House.*" A Home for Blind Babies supported by the National Institution for the Blind, has room for 30 children, who are admitted up to 5 years of age. There is a certificated teacher and the Home receives a Grant from the Board of Education.

*Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants,
and Homeless Children.*

As regards Institutional treatment for Unmarried Mothers, cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital under the Council's Scheme as is the case with Married Women. There is also an excellent Maternity Ward at the Warwick Poor Law Union Hospital.

Homeless Children taken under the care of the Guardians are usually drafted to one of the Scattered Homes for Children, of which there are 3 in Leamington, and which are capable of accommodating 12 boys and 24 girls.

The Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Homes have a Branch at "St Anne's," Warwick New Road, for 30 girls who are admitted between the ages of 5 and 14 years. After this they are kept for a further 2 years for training as Domestic Servants.

Similarly, "St. Michael's Home," Charlotte Street, under the care of the Sisters of Clewer, takes in between 50 and 55 girls of 13 years of age and upwards for the same purpose.

Both these homes admit much the same class of child, viz.: illegitimate, orphaned, or removed from bad home surroundings. Local children, for obvious reasons, are not accepted, but sent to some other town.

A voluntary organisation, The Leamington and Warwick Girls' Shelter Association, has for some years done much excellent Rescue Work. During the past year 86 cases were dealt with—of which 31 were Maternity cases. 44 cases were admitted to the Shelter and 18 were sent to Training Homes in different parts of the Country, and 18 were placed in domestic service. The Shelter is situated at 6, Church Hill. It is in charge of a Lady Superintendent and is capable of taking in 4 girls.

Foster children, to the number of 15, have been regularly visited by the Health Visitors.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* All these are removed by Ambulance kept at Heathcote and maintained by the Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Corporation maintain a Motor Ambulance. It is kept at the Fire Station and is in charge of the Police. It is available for all accidents and also for the removal of patients to or from the Hospital, not only in the Borough, but also for cases within a radius of 15 miles. In addition, there are three Police hand Ambulances, kept at the High Street and Union Road Police Stations and at the Town Hall.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1) *Maternity and Child Welfare.* (Consultation and Treatment), 20, Avenue Road, Fridays 2 to 5 p.m. Under Borough Council.

(2) *School Clinic.* 20, Avenue Road. Under Education Committee.

(a) For Minor ailments—Daily, 9 a.m.

(b) Dental Clinic—

Mondays and Thursdays { 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
2 to 5 p.m.

(3) *Tuberculosis Dispensary*, 6, Portland Street. Under Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.

(4) *Venereal Diseases Clinic*, Warneford Hospital. Under Warwickshire County Scheme.

Men—Saturdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

Women—Tuesdays, 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors.

G. H. HAMMOND.*||

W. SHAW.*||

Health Visitors :

Miss EVELYN FREER.†*||¶

Miss GERTRUDE MASKELL.¶
(Part time).

Clerk : Miss WEBB.

Public Analysts.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector : E RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Bacteriologist.

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Local Authority have an arrangement with the Leamington and District Nursing Association (affiliated to the Queen Victoria Nursing Association, London), whereby on the payment of a retaining fee of £20, and 6d. a visit, a Nurse is available to look after cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc., in their own homes.

This Association is also available for all members (*i.e.*, Box-Holders) who pay 2d. per week (this sum covering Father, Mother, and all Children up to 16 years of age, also for non-members for a period not exceeding 4 weeks at 3/- per week.

Members of the Provident Dispensary, Old Age Pensioners, and persons receiving Parish Relief, are entitled to the services of the Nurses without payment.

MIDWIVES.

These are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council. At the present time there are 7 qualified Midwives practising in the Town.

In addition there are 13 Nurses connected with various Nursing Homes holding the C.M.B. Certificate, who attend occasional cases.

Pupils are trained at the Warneford Hospital and under the Queen's Jubilee Midwifery Nurse.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

In September, 1928, the powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, were delegated by the County Council to the Borough Council.

At this time 6 homes had been registered by the County Council as Maternity Homes.

These were transferred to the local register and on December 31st, 1928, there were in all 9 registered Nursing Homes in the town.

Two of these were for other than maternity cases, two for maternity cases only, and the remaining five for both maternity and other cases.

All of these applied for registration and there were no refusals or cancellations of registration.

At the close of the year three applications for exemption were under consideration.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth during the year.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The Analysts appointed for the Borough are Messrs. Bostock Hill & Rigby, of Birmingham. Samples from the two sources of Water supply for the Borough are examined quarterly ; other samples as need may arise.

Their work also includes the examination of all samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

PARTICULARS AS TO ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

- | | Date of coming into
operation. |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION)
ACT, 1889 | 9th Nov., 1889 |
| 2. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION)
ACT, 1890 | 9th Feb., 1891 |
| 3. THE PUBLIC HEALTHS ACTS AMENDMENT
ACT, 1890 | 12th Oct., 1891 |
| 4. THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1892 | 12th Sept., 1898 |
| 5. THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907 | 9th June, 1908 |
-

LOCAL ACTS.

1. LEAMINGTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1843.
2. LEAMINGTON PRIORS LOCAL BOARD (EXTENSION OF
 POWERS) ACT, 1868.
3. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1886.
4. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1896.
5. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1902.

BYE-LAWS.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | BYE-LAWS AS TO THE DECENT CONDUCT
OF PERSONS USING SANITARY CON-
VENIENCES | October, 1897 |
| 2. | BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO SLAUGHTER
HOUSES | April, 1898 |
| 3. | Ditto REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE & NOXIOUS
MATTER | June, 1898 |
| 4. | Ditto CLEANSING OF EARTH CLOSETS AND
CESSPOOLS | June, 1898 |
| 5. | Ditto COMMON LODGING HOUSES ... | July, 1898 |
| 6. | Ditto NUISANCES | October, 1898 |
| 7. | Ditto NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS ... | June, 1899 |
| 8. | Ditto WASTE, CONTAMINATION, etc., OF
THE WATER OF THE CORPORATION ... | June, 1899 |
| 9. | REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES,
COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS | July, 1898 |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Water supply of the town is derived from two sources, (a) The Lillington Well on the Rugby Road, and, (b) The Campion Terrace Well, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town.

A detailed description of these wells was included in the report for 1925.

The extra supply of water obtained from the new heading driven in 1925 seems to be well maintained, but it appears probable that in the near future it will be necessary to take steps to augment the present yield.

Samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination quarterly and all proved satisfactory, though as obtains throughout a great part of Warwickshire the degree of hardness was very high.

For the distribution of the water supply for domestic purposes, some 41 miles of mains have been laid. During the year a further 1828 yards of new town water mains have been laid.

During 1928 the following amount of Water was pumped :—

From Campion Terrace ...	...	212,333,909 gallons
„ Lillington ...	...	99,840,000 „
„ River (through meters only)		39,903,000 „

For some years there has been very little yearly variation in the amount of daily consumption of water per head. There was, however, an increase of nearly 2 gallons per head for 1928, viz., 27·62 gallons—as against 25·76 gallons last year.

A summary of the Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations is as follows :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Quantitative Analysis :

(a) Aerobic micro-organisms growing in 3 days in Nutrient Gelatine at 20°C. to 21°C.

		Average Results of 8 Examinations. No. of Colonies in one gramme. (15·43 grains of water).			
		Lillington.		Campion Terrace	
Non-liquefying Bacteria	...	16	...	26	
Liquefying Bacteria	...	1	...	1	
Other Micro-organisms...	...	—	...	—	

(b) Anaerobic organisms.

Qualitative Analysis :

		Quantity of Water in which these bacteria were Found.			
		Not Found.		Found.	
(a) Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution	...	—	...	100c.c....	— ... 100c.c.
(b) Bacteria associated with disease	...	—	...	—	...

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

(Expressed in parts per 100,000).

		Lillington.		Campion Terrace	
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0·001	...	0·002	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0·002	...	0·002	

				Lillington.		Campion Terrace
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	1'750	...	3'350
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	0'250	...	Trace.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours	...	...	...	0'004	...	0'008
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	37'000	...	69'000
Hardness {	Temporary	...	...	12'5	...	12'6
	Permanent	...	...	17'3	...	35'7
	Total	...	...	30'0	...	47'0
Appearance:	No. 1.	Bright.	Few small particles.			
	No. 2.	Bright.	Few small particles.			

RIVERS.

The River Leam, which runs through the middle of the town, rises in Northamptonshire and is joined by the Itchen near Marton, passes through Offchurch and Leamington, and joins the Avon between the Portobello and Warwick Bridges. The river Avon forms the western boundary of the town for a little over half-a-mile.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

From the Report of a Committee appointed by the Local Government Board in 1875, to inquire into various modes of Sewage disposal, the history of the treatment in the Borough is as follows:—

Up to 1861 the sewage flowed direct into the River Leam. In 1859 a start was made with a system of Sewage Works, and completed in 1861. The cost of this, together with some subsequent additions, was £16,239.

At a cost of £8,000, subsidence-reservoirs, a tank and outfall works were constructed near the bank of the Leam on the west side of the town.

On the arrival of the sewage at the tank the precipitation of suspended matter was accelerated by the addition of milk of lime, and the sewage was violently agitated as it flowed from the tank to the subsidence-reservoirs. Here a large quantity of highly putrescible mud was deposited. The supernatant liquid flowed into the river carrying with it, especially in heavy rainfall, considerable portions of this mud.

This method, as might be expected, failed to purify the sewage and the offensive state of the river became gradually intensified and eventually, after repeated complaints by riparian owners, Mr. R. Heath in 1864 filed a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery, and in 1866 obtained an "Interim Injunction" to restrain the Local Board from polluting the River Leam with sewage from Leamington.

As the Local Authority did not satisfy the Court that they were taking proper means to abate the nuisance, an Order of Sequestration was issued in 1867, but suspended from time to time.

In 1868 the local Board caused the bed of the river to be cleansed, at a cost of £1,500, and also the cost of the suit, £5,000.

About the same time Lord Warwick made an offer to the Local Board to take from them on lease for 21 years, the sewage of Leamington, and pay £450 a year, provided it was delivered on to the Heathcote Farms—a distance of two miles from the town. This offer was accepted in 1870 and suitable machinery installed for pumping a volume of 800,000 gallons of sewage daily on to the farm. These works were finished and the pumping of the sewage to Heathcote Farm commenced in 1871, and since that date the entire volume, excepting in heavy rainfall, has been pumped on to this land.

While the works were in progress the A.B.C. or Native Guano Company in October, 1868, made an offer to the Local Board, which was accepted in March, 1869, to treat the sewage of the town by their process free of cost, but without much success, and the extraction and drying of the sludge especially in hot weather caused such annoyance that the complaint of some of the inhabitants of the town of "the suffering they endured day and night from the offensive smell caused by the method adopted by the Company for the drying of the sewage mud" led to the abandonment of this form of treatment.

From 1921 onwards the Water and Sewage Committee discussed exhaustively the various methods of sewage treatment, and visited among other places Sheffield, Birmingham, Luton, Reading, Stoke-on-Trent, and Bolton, and obtained reports from several consulting engineers.

Ultimately it was decided that taking all factors into consideration the best method for the disposal of the sewage of the town was by means of settlement tanks, and treatment over bacterial percolating filters.

After several sites had been inspected, in February, 1927, $32\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land were purchased from Lord Warwick at Heathcote.

The work was begun in July, 1927, and completed on 31st December, 1928. The work entailed entire re-modelling of the works at the Pumping Station, the making of the former sewage reservoir tank into a storm-water overflow tank, and the erection of sedimentation tanks, filter beds, humus tanks, sludge-drying beds, etc., at Heathcote.

The sewage of Leamington is conveyed to the Pumping Station at Prince's Drive by three main outfall sewers, namely :—

- (a) The Low Level Sewer.
- (b) The High Level Sewer.
- (c) The Milverton Sewer.

These are connected together into a common outfall which discharges into two detritus chambers.

These are in duplicate. The grit or detritus elevators for raising the heavy grit and sand deposits are fixed immediately at the mouth of the outfall sewer, the detritus being raised in bucket conveyors by overhead shafting driven by a 9 H.P. electric motor, the buckets discharging into chutes which in turn discharge into hopper trucks, the detritus being carted to tip.

The sewage screens are fixed in chambers immediately after the detritus elevators and are cleaned by moving rakes driven by 6 H.P. electric motors in duplicate.

The sewage screenings are delivered in a similar manner to the detritus. As the sewage is of a domestic nature these screenings are not heavy in proportion to the sewage flow, and are readily destroyed in the destructor.

The screened sewage after leaving the screening chambers passes over a sill into the main channel leading to the pump wells under the engine house. This flow is regulated so as to allow three times the dry weather flow of sewage (calculated at 1,280,000 gallons per day) to pass this way.

Any amount above this passes over a spillway constructed opposite to the screening chambers, and is conveyed to a large storm-water tank which was previously used for storing crude sewage before being pumped up to Heathcote. The former concrete roof has been removed and an overflow weir with adjustable penstock provided to discharge storm-water into the River.

A concrete tower has been constructed in this tank to house a $7\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. electric motor and pump for raising the sludge and deposited silt which is pumped on to sludge-drying beds on adjoining land, the effluent from these being taken back into the tank.

After the cessation of a storm the tank is emptied into the main wells and pumped up to Heathcote for treatment as sewage.

A new pump chamber was constructed in the old engine house, and three 8" and two 6" centrifugal Wallwin pumps driven by electric motors, installed, each 8" pump being capable of raising 1,750 gallons and each 6", 900 gallons per minute.

The pumps are started and stopped automatically by electrically controlled floats in the pump wells at varying levels.

The 6" pump comes in first, and as the sewage rises in volume so the float rises and cuts out the 6" pump and the 8" pump comes into operation; in case of further increase in the amount of sewage the second 8" pump comes into action. The third 8" pump is a standby, as is the second 6", but the two 6" pumps can be worked together.

The electric current used is supplied by the Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electrical Supply Company. In addition to this a power plant has been constructed in the engine house consisting of a Bellis and Morcom steam engine and a 100 K.W. generator, together with a steam condensing plant, the steam power being supplied by the destructor plant.

The existing Worthington reciprocating pump has been retained as a standby in case of failure of electric current.

It has been found possible to make use of the existing rising main to Heathcote farm, an extension being carried on from this point to the New Works.

The new sewage purification works are situated on some 32 acres of land at Heathcote. on ground which slopes gradually in a south-westerly direction, the southern boundary being formed by the Tach Brook into which the purified effluent from the filter beds is ultimately discharged.

A 24" cast iron pipe carries the sewage from the existing main near Heathcote Hospital and discharges it through a vertical bell-mouth pipe into a circular steadying pool. Thence it flows along a channel over a gauging weir where a Lea recorder is fixed to register the amount of sewage flow. The sewage then passes along an inlet channel which serves 7 sedimentation tanks placed in a row.

These tanks receive the sewage from the main channel through submerged inlets controlled by pen-stock valves, and are constructed of mass concrete, each tank being approximately 100 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 6 feet deep.

The effluent from the tanks flows over weirs provided with scum boards to keep back any flocculent or floating scum, into a common channel, sloping towards the centre. From this point it passes through a 20" pipe to a main distributing chamber, provided with 4 cast iron bell-mouth outlet pipes which feed the filter beds.

These, which are 103 feet in diameter and 5 feet in depth, consist of graded slag, with walls of hand-pitched stone, are 14 in number arranged in 2 series of 4, and 2 of 3 beds. The floors of these are of concrete on the ridge and furrow principle, with under-drainage filtered effluent channels placed 6 feet apart, covered with patent "crab" tiles which discharge into open effluent channels on the front face of the filters.

On the opposite face of the filters the other ends of the effluent channels are ventilated through the filter walls. by open-mouthed chutes so that they can at any time be cleaned out.

In each of the filter beds a central pipe conveys the Sewage to a revolving, hydraulically driven, distributing apparatus, which allows of a uniform thin spray being evenly distributed over the whole area of the bed. The filtered effluent that passes into the open channels discharges into stone pipe collecting drains from each of the 4 series of filters, and passes to a collecting chamber which controls the flow into the humus tanks, 3 in number, each subdivided into 4 pyramidal chambers.

The effluent is discharged through cast iron pipes into 3 square diffuser boxes which rest on the centre and top of the submerged walls of the inverted pyramidal chambers, thus distributing the effluent equally into the 3 tanks. The total depth of these pyramidal tanks is $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The final effluent passes in a thin film over terra cotta weirs 18 inches wide into carriers and ultimately into the main channel leading into the Tach Brook.

The humus deposit in the sumps in the pyramidal chambers is raised hydrostatically through vertical iron pipes controlled by valves and discharged from these on to sludge-drying beds. These are 30 in number and have total superficial area of 3,268 square yards. The sludge from the sedimentation tanks is also treated on these beds.

The scheme was designed by Mr. Stanley Eagles, of Birmingham, to whom, and to Mr. Kennan, the Borough Surveyor, I am indebted for this account of the new works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

Horse-drawn four-wheeled wagons for the removal of refuse was abolished in 1926, and replaced by Fordson tractors and trailers.

This method of removal has proved most satisfactory and considerably more economical than the old system.

Approximately 8,257 tons of refuse were destroyed.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine Public Elementary Schools—of which four are non-provided—in the Borough. Also two Secondary Schools, one for boys and one for girls. These are all adequately provided with water from the town supply.

Exclusion from school in the case of infectious disease is on the lines of the Memorandum on Closing of, or Exclusion from School, 1927.

Great assistance has been given by teachers not only in the case non-notifiable infectious diseases, but in seeing that children needing treatment attend the Clinic.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In response to an invitation from the Co-operative Women's Guild two lectures were given, one on Infant Feeding, and one on Ante-Natal Care.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1928.

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	525
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	315
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	91
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	244

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	212
--	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
--	---

- | | |
|--|---|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit— | |
| (a) by owners | 5 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... | — |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 5 |
| (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied— | |
| (a) by owners | 5 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | — |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | 9 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 10 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 11 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 9 |

SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

221 complaints were received during the year.

378 Notices were served during the year, of these 14 were Statutory.

386 notices were complied with during the year, and 37 are still outstanding.

Some of the notices complied with were outstanding at the end of 1927.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	5275
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	221
Inspections of Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	1876
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	98
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27
House Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	137
Steam disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	119
Notices to Librarian <i>re</i> Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	84
„ Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	33
„ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	955
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	336
„ Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	882
„ Offensive Trades...	...	...	...	...	...	68
„ Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	56
Samples of Foods and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	115
Vehicles disinfected under the Swine Fever Order	...	...	...	...	...	164
Samples of Well Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	2

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Repaired or made fit for habitation	...	...	...	222
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	54
Floors re-paved	...	...	...	9
Floors repaired	...	...	...	29
Wall plaster cleansed and scraped, repaired or renewed (Rooms)	...	...	...	187
Rooms re-decorated or limewashed	...	...	...	247
New Earthenware Sinks put in	...	...	...	8
Sinks repaired	...	...	...	3
„ removed	...	...	...	2
Sink Waste-Pipes renewed	...	...	...	10
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	7
External Walls cemented or tarred	...	...	...	3
„ pointed up	...	...	...	5
Wash-houses—Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	3
„ Roofs repaired	...	...	...	8
„ Door Frames repaired	...	...	...	1
„ Rain-water Cisterns cleansed & repaired	...	...	...	5
„ Pumps repaired	...	...	...	5
„ Coppers repaired...	...	...	...	27
„ Copper firesets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
„ Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	3
„ Provided	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	...	32
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	49
Food Stores repaired and ventilated, or provided	...	...	...	2
Paving of yards and passages repaired	...	...	...	9
Basement Steps repaired	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Walls rebuilt or made safe	...	...	...	5
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	10
Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	13
Doors provided with Weather-boards	...	...	...	60
New Firegrates provided and fixed	...	...	...	2
Firegrates repaired or reset	...	...	...	30
Chimney repaired	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding Nuisances abated...	...	...	...	1

DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, AND URINALS.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	25
„ W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	20
Intercepting Traps provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Soil-pipes extended or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ covers provided	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	1
Broken Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	5
Flushing Apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	20
W.C. Basins cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Additional Gullies provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	16
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	2

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Ashbins provided	66
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

RAIN-WATER SPOUTING.

Spouting repaired or renewed	14
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OTHER NUISANCES.

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fowls improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	1

OTHER MATTERS.

Smoke Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	17
Water Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	21

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Three complaints were received during the year, and were found to arise from faulty firing and neglect of stoker.

Repeated observations were made on these premises. The occupiers were communicated with, resulting in the abatement of the nuisance in each case.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the borough, both situated in Satchwell Street.

One hundred and thirteen visits were made to these premises during the year. The houses were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. No cases of infectious disease were reported by the keepers during the year. Strict observation was kept on the premises for Small Pox contacts.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

There are two offensive trade premises in the borough, where tripe dressing is carried on.

Frequent irregular visits made showed these premises to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register December 31st, 1928	...	1
No. of Boats inspected during 1928	... ..	56
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	52
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations	...	4
No. of persons for which Cabins were Registered	...	189
No. of persons occupying Cabins	... ..	157
Details of occupation—Male adults	... ..	71
„ „ Female adults	... ..	36
„ „ Children of school age	... ..	25
„ „ „ under school age	... ..	25

One boat was removed from the register during the year, the boat having been broken up owing to dilapidations.

DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

Found.		Infringements.		Remedied.
1	...	No registration papers on board	...	1
1	...	Cabin damp, and boat required painting		1
2	...	Boat required painting ...	... ..	2
—				—
4				4
—				—

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter houses in the Borough is as follows:—

Registered	...	...	13
Licensed	...	...	5

The total number of inspections of these premises was 955. The premises have been kept reasonably clean and the local butchers have given your Inspectors every assistance in the detection of diseased, unsound, and unwholesome food by reporting any abnormal conditions found. It has been unnecessary to take legal proceedings against any of the butchers as all diseased and unsound meat has been surrendered voluntarily.

All necessary precautions have been taken to guard against contamination of meat and other foods by dust, dirt, or flies, etc.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Apricots, 24 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beef, 16 tins	...	...	...	"
Beef, 15lbs.	...	...	...	Bruising
Beasts' carcasses and offals, two	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
Beast's head and tongue	...	...	...	Actinomycosis
Brisling, 3 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beef and Tongue, 2 jars	...	...	...	"
Brawn, 3 jars	...	...	...	"
Cod Fish, 60 lbs.	...	...	...	Contamination
Crab, 2 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Chicken and Ham Paste, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Cherries, 14 tins	...	...	...	"
Cream, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Fish Paste, 3 tins	...	...	...	"
Fruit Salad, 5 tins...	...	...	...	"
Grape Fruit, 9 tins	...	...	...	"
Ham and Tongue, 2 tins	...	...	...	"
Ham Roll, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Herrings, 2 tins	...	...	...	"
Kippers, 56 lbs.	...	...	...	"
Lobster, 2 tins	...	...	...	"
Loganberries, 11 tins	...	...	...	"
Milk, 18 tins	...	...	...	"
Plums, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Pears, 20 tins	...	...	...	"
Peaches, 127 tins	...	...	...	"
Peas, 9 tins	...	...	...	"
Pineapple, 23 tins	...	...	...	"
Pigs' Carcasses and Offal, 2	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
Pig's Carcass	"	1	...	Renal Tumor
"	"	1	...	Dropsical
"	"	1	...	Inflammation
Pig, fore quarters, 2	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
Pig, Offals and Heads, 2	...	...	...	"
Rabbits, 10	...	...	...	Decomposition
Raspberries, 3 tins	...	...	...	"
Sardines, 8 tins	...	...	...	"
Salmon, 37 tins	...	...	...	"
Tongue, 2 tins	...	...	...	"
Tomatoes, 120 tins	...	...	...	"

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE IN FOOD, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The following samples have been taken and submitted for analysis during the year :—

			Formal.		Informal.		Totals.
Butter	...	...	—	...	10	...	10
Cocoa	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Coffee	...	...	—	...	6	...	6
Cream	...	...	1	...	5	...	6
Cream Cake	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Cherries	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Cheese	...	...	—	...	5	...	5
Chocolate	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Flour	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Jam	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Lard	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Margarine	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Milk	...	...	38	...	4	...	42
Raspberries (Tinned)			—	...	1	...	1
Sausage	...	...	2	...	6	...	8
Sultanas	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Sponge Cake	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Strawberries (Tinned)			—	...	1	...	1
Sugar	...	...	—	...	5	...	5
Tea	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Vinegar	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
			—		—		—
			41		74		115
			—		—		—

Of the 42 samples of Milk, 40 were found to be genuine, free from preservative, artificial colouring matter and excessive amount of extraneous dirt.

One sample of Milk contained 15% of added water and in addition was deficient of 8% of Fat. The vendor of this sample appeared before the Health Committee and was severely cautioned.

One sample of Milk was deficient of 3% of Fat and this vendor was also cautioned as to future supplies. Subsequent samples proved to be genuine.

One informal sample of Cream was found to contain 0·09% of Boric Acid Preservative. A subsequent formal sample from the same vendor contained 0·06% of Boric Acid and the vendor was cautioned.

The fat content of the samples of Cream varied from 28% to 65%.

One informal sample of Sausage was found to contain 62 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. It is permissible to use this preservative in Sausage to the extent of 450 parts per million, provided that declaration of its presence is made to the purchaser either by label on the sample, or by means of a notice prominently displayed in the shop. In this case no declaration was made. A formal sample from the same vendor proved to be free from preservative of any kind.

The samples of Flour were examined for presence of bleaching agents, improvers, and poisonous metals and the result in each case was negative.

The moisture content of Butter and Margarine varied from 10% to 15·7%.

The samples of Tinned Fruit, Sultanas, Sugar, Sponge Cakes, and Cream Cakes were found to comply with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations.

The average composition of milk for each quarter was as follows:—

Quarter ended March	...	Solids not fat	...	8·8%
		Fat	...	3·8%
,, June	...	Solids not fat	...	8·5%
		Fat	...	3·2%
,, September	...	Solids not fat	...	8·65%
		Fat	...	3·33%
,, December	...	Solids not fat	...	8·86%
		Fat	...	3·36%

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

No cases of condensed milk which were not labelled in accordance with the Regulations came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT ACT), 1922. (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS).

Three Dealers' Licences to sell "Certified" Milk and one Dealer's Licence (Bottling Establishment) to sell "Grade A" Milk were granted during the year.

A Supplementary Licence to sell "Certified" Milk was also granted during the year.

Four samples of "Graded" Milk were submitted for bacterial count during the year, and all were found to be very satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Two samples of Milk were submitted for examination for Tubercle Bacilli and one gave a positive result. The particulars relating to this sample were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health and the herd from which the sample was taken subsequently dealt with.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914, and CORKY SCAB POTATOES ORDER, 1914.

No cases under these Orders came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year. Allotments and Gardens were kept under observation.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1919.

Frequent inspections were made to Greengrocers' Shops and Allotments, and Circulars relating to this Order have been delivered to the chief Greengrocers in the Town.

No signs of the disease were found during the year.

SILVER LEAF ORDER, 1919.

One case of this disease was discovered during the year. The tree was "grubbed up" and destroyed.

RAG FLOCKS ACT, 1911.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year as it was found that only certified sterilised flocks were being used.

The danger to health by harbouring dirty rag flocks has been continually impressed upon the upholsterers of the Borough.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACTS, 1913.

No cases were discovered where Shopkeepers were misleading the Public with regard to the sale of inflammable material.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Owing to the successful results obtained during National Rat Week, 1927, a further week was devoted to the laying of poison in the sewers throughout the Borough during January of this year.

3,019 baits were laid at 250 different points, a re-inspection of these showed that 80% had been taken.

During National Rat Week and the week following the annual campaign against rats was carried out.

Leaflets and Notices urging co-operation in this work were sent to all Food Shops and Premises where rats were suspected to exist. Three notices were inserted in the local Press calling the attention of the Public to their obligations under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

In the sewers 6,253 baits were laid at 324 different points, and a re-inspection of 3,061 of these showed that 2,875 or approximately 94% had been taken. Evidence was found at the sewage screening plant which went to prove that the work done was attended by good results—a large number of dead rats being discovered. The bait used was Red Squill Rat Biscuits.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	24	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	106	4	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL	130	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation ... { insufficient	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation ... { unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation ... { not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.	—	—	—	—
Total	10	10	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1928.

The taking and reading of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued morning and evening throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

AT THE PUMP ROOMS.

- (1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.
- (2) A Self-Recording Barograph.
- (3) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.
- (4) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

IN THE PUMP ROOM GARDENS.

- (5) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and 2 Minimum Thermometers.
- (6) One Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer, Black bulb in vacuo.
- (7) One Solar Radiation Thermometer, Bright bulb in vacuo.
- (8) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.
- (9) One 8in. Rain Gauge (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.
- (10) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.
- (11) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 2 feet.
- (12) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, and evening reports were sent by telegram. On Sundays the report is telephoned to Birmingham, and then telegraphed from there to London.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The highest reading (corrected to 32° F. and Mean Sea Level) was 30·62 on 20th February. The lowest reading was 28·86 on 30th March.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature recorded in the shade during the year was 84° on the 15th July, and the absolute minimum was 22° on 15th and 16st December. The mean maximum for the year was 57.3 , and the mean minimum for the year 41.9 .

SUNSHINE.—As will be seen from Table XIII., there were 1330.1 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3.6 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 15.3 hours on 2nd June. The month yielding the most sunshine was July, with 240.6 hours, a daily mean of 7.7 hours.

RAINFALL.—During the year 24.59 inches of rain fell, distributed over 208 days. The wettest month during 1928 was January with 3.54 inches, which were distributed over 25 days. May was the driest month, with 0.46 in. of rain, which fell on 12 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

JANUARY.—The maximum temperature was 56° on the 6th, and the minimum was 23° on the 1st. The lowest daily maximum was 41° on the 3rd and 17th, and the highest daily minimum was 43° on the 8th and 21st. The total rainfall for the month was 3.54 ins., distributed over 25 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 18 ground frosts were registered during the month.

FEBRUARY.—The maximum and minimum shade temperatures were 56° on the 17th, and 27° on the 20th respectively. The lowest daily maximum was 39° on the 25th, and the highest minimum 50° on the 16th. The total rainfall was 1.79 ins., distributed over 15 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 15 ground frosts were registered. Sleet occurred on the 3rd, and hail on the 5th and 10th, accompanied by a gale on the 10th.

MARCH.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 64° on the 4th, and the minimum was 25° on the 12th. The lowest daily maximum was 33° on the 11th, and the highest daily minimum was 50° on the 20th. Rain fell on 23 days, amounting to 2.17 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Snow fell on 5 days.

APRIL.—The maximum shade temperature was 72° on the 26th, and the minimum was 27° on the 18th. The lowest maximum was 42° on the 14th and 16th, and the highest minimum was 54° on the 10th. Rain fell on 16 days, and totalled 1'33 ins. The prevailing wind was north-east. There were 105'2 hours of sunshine. Thunder was heard on the 5th.

MAY.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 76° on the 28th. The lowest temperature was 31° on the 10th. Rain fell on 12 days, and totalled 0'46 inches. The lowest daily maximum was 48° on the 23rd, and the highest minimum was 58° on the 29th. The prevailing wind was north-east. 129'5 hours of sunshine were recorded. Thunder was heard on the 3rd. There were five ground frosts. This was the driest month of the year.

JUNE.—179 hours of sunshine were recorded. Rain fell on 20 days, and totalled 3'08 inches. The maximum shade temperature for the month was 76° on the 13th, and the minimum 37° on the 17th. The lowest daily maximum was 58° on the 14th, 16th, and 17th, and the highest daily minimum was 56° on the 14th and 29th. The prevailing wind was south-west. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 19th and 27th.

JULY.—The maximum temperature was 84° on the 15th. This being the maximum for the year. The minimum was 45° on the 4th. The lowest daily maximum was 63° on the 3rd and 6th, and the highest minimum was 65° on the 25th. Sunshine recorded during the month totalled 240'6 hours. Rain fell on 8 days, and totalled 1'35 ins.—'82 of this fell on the 31st. The prevailing wind was south-west. This was the sunniest month of the year, with a daily average of 7'7 hours.

AUGUST.—The maximum shade temperature was 75° on the 11th, and the minimum was 44° on the 5th and 19th. The lowest daily maximum was 60° on the 1st and 4th, and the highest minimum 60° on the 7th, 12th, and 24th. The rainfall was 2'14 ins., distributed over 20 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 177 hours of sunshine. Thunder was heard on five days. Thunderstorms occurred on the 11th, 12th, 27th, and 28th.

SEPTEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature reached 81° on the 5th. The minimum shade temperature was 35° on the 27th. The lowest daily maximum was 54° on the 29th and 30th, and the highest minimum was 60° on the 9th. The amount of bright sunshine recorded for the month was 150 hours. Only 0.78 ins. of rain fell, and was distributed over 10 days. The prevailing wind was north-east. Three ground frosts were recorded.

OCTOBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 67° on the 8th, and the minimum 28° on the 1st. The lowest daily maximum was 52° on the 13th, and the highest minimum was 55° on the 17th. 98.7 hours of sunshine were recorded during the month. The rainfall was 3.18 ins., and distributed over 23 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. Four ground frosts were recorded.

NOVEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature registered during the month was 60° on the 12th, and the minimum was 23° on the 10th. The lowest daily maximum was 42° on the 28th, and the highest minimum 54° on the 13th. Rain fell on 22 days, and totalled 2.81 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Gales were recorded on the 16th and 25th.

DECEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 54° on the 25th, and the minimum 22° on the 15th and 16th, this being the minimum temperature for the year. The lowest daily maximum was 35° on the 14th, and the highest daily minimum 50° on the 1st. The total rainfall was 1.97 ins., and fell on 14 days. The prevailing wind was south-west.

TABLE XI.
METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF
LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 48 Years, 1881—1928.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	29·88	45·7	34·9	2·28	18·3
February ...	29·89	46·4	35·4	1·74	13·7
March ...	29·93	49·7	37·1	1·85	17·1
April ...	29·94	54·5	38·7	1·90	14·7
May ...	29·92	62·9	44·9	1·80	13·3
June ...	30·03	66·8	49·0	1·58	11·9
July ...	29·91	70·0	53·1	2·38	13·8
August ...	29·87	68·9	52·5	2·37	16·1
September	29·98	64·0	47·6	2·02	12·5
October ...	29·99	57·5	41·9	2·31	14·6
November	29·86	48·1	35·9	2·06	16·0
December	29·86	46·7	35·5	2·43	17·9
Means and Totals ...	29·92	56·7	42·2	24·72	179·9

TABLE XII.
PREVAILING WINDS AND NUMBER OF DAYS
PER MONTH.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m.)

YEAR 1928.

		Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	...	2	...	...	1	4	9	13	2	...
February...	...	6	...	1	4	1	2	12	3	...
March ...	...	4	...	8	2	3	2	10	1	1
April ...	...	...	...	8	3	5	3	7	1	3
May ...	...	9	2	11	1	1	...	2	...	5
June ...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	13	10	...
July ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	12	7	2
August ...	...	8	...	2	...	...	2	14	4	1
September	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	3	6	2
October ...	...	6	...	1	1	1	4	13	1	4
November	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	13	2	3
December	...	12	...	5	1	1	3	7	...	2
Totals ...	...	71	2	55	14	16	29	119	37	23

TABLE XIII.
TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1928.
Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.						EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.	
		Absolute Temperatures.						At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.	At 4 feet.		Inches.	Days.		Hours.
		Means.			Min.	Date.	Date.								
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.											
January ...	29.88	41.8	49.7	34.7	56	on 6th	23	on 1st	38.8	...	45.0	S.W.	3.54	25	50.7
February ...	30.07	43.1	49.1	36.0	56	" 17th	27	" 20th	40.7	...	45.2	S.W.	1.79	15	63.0
March ...	29.81	44.0	50.6	37.3	64	" 4th	33	" 11th	44.1	...	46.2	S.W.	2.17	23	57.2
April ...	29.96	50.0	55.0	39.6	72	" 26th	27	" 18th	49.9	...	48.2	N.E.	1.33	16	105.2
May...	30.00	50.7	60.1	43.1	76	" 28th	31	" 10th	55.5	...	51.8	N.E.	0.46	12	129.5
June ...	29.94	58.8	65.0	47.7	76	" 13th	37	" 17th	61.5	...	55.4	S.W.	3.08	20	179.4
July ...	30.13	61.9	72.0	53.1	84	" 15th	45	" 4th	66.8	...	58.5	S.W.	1.34	8	240.6
August ...	29.98	61.0	68.3	52.5	75	" 11th	44	" 5th & 19th	64.2	...	60.3	S.W.	2.14	20	177.0
September ...	30.15	57.2	65.1	45.6	81	" 5th	35	" 27th	59.8	...	59.7	N.E.	0.78	10	150.0
October ...	29.83	51.9	57.2	43.3	67	" 8th	28	" 1st	51.9	...	56.2	S.W.	3.18	23	98.7
November ...	29.78	46.6	52.1	39.1	60	" 12th	23	" 10th	46.6	...	52.9	S.W.	2.81	22	52.5
December ...	30.04	37.7	43.5	31.7	54	" 25th	22	" 15th & 16th	39.3	...	49.0	S.W.	1.97	14	26.3
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.59	208	1330.1
Means ...	29.96	50.4	57.3	41.9	...	...	...	...	51.6	...	52.3	...	...	...	...

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

—

The Diseases now Notifiable under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act are as follows :—

Smallpox.	Cerebro Spinal.
Cholera.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Diphtheria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Membranous Croup.	Polio Encephalitis.
Erysipelas.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Scarlatina, or	Glanders.
Scarlet Fever.	Anthrax.
Typhus.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.
Paratyphoid.	Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.
Enteric Fever.	Malaria.
Relapsing „	Dysentery.
Continued „	Trench Fever.
Puerperal „	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Plague.	

CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1908 TO 1928 (21 YEARS).

Year.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
1908	79	38	1	...	...	21	1	140
1909	24	73	2	1	...	24	1	125
1910	18	31	...	...	...	18	1	68
1911	34	3	1	1	...	12	23	74
1912	19	7	1	...	...	10	37	74
1913	92	33	2	...	...	9	55	191
1914	58	32	3	...	...	4	58	155
1915	42	27	3	...	...	9	60	141
1916	20	3	1	...	...	15	72	138
1917	22	21	1	1	...	10	72	127
1918	18	29	1	2	...	5	73	128
1919	13	7	4	...	...	5	56	85
1920	42	24	2	...	...	10	45	123
1921	16	26	2	1	...	15	45	105
1922	42	49	1	2	...	21	53	168
1923	85	24	45	3	...	12	57	226
1924	49	7	7	...	...	10	44	113
1925	40	31	1	1	...	12	35	120
1926	41	13	...	2	2	8	39	105
1927	57	10	9	1	8	13	41	139
1928	19	29	5	4	2	10	31	100

TABLE VII.
 CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
 REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1928.

			Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox	Mumps	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Measles	Totals
January	...	...	...	2	1	4	44	1	...	52
February	...	...	...	25	...	8	22	...	15	70
March	...	...	6	19	...	6	33	...	68	132
April	...	...	32	12	1	2	23	...	93	163
May...	...	...	11	...	...	2	16	1	111	141
June	...	...	16	7	3	2	19	...	35	82
July ...	...	...	6	4	...	3	15	...	10	38
August	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
September	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	...	...	29
October	...	...	...	7	...	3	35	...	...	45
November	...	...	...	12	...	...	27	...	...	39
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	23
			71	90	5	36	279	3	333	817

LABORATORY WORK, 1928.

The following Examinations were made at the Municipal Laboratory and also at Birmingham University:—

Examinations at Municipal Laboratory.	1928	At B'ham University
SWABS from Throats, examined for Diphtheria		
Positive ...	5	19
Negative ...	80	155
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.		
Positive ...	—	15
Negative ...	—	88
Other Examinations and Preparations ...	5	30
	90	307

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	19	15	—
Diphtheria	29	26	2
Enteric (incl. Paratyphoid)	5	1	1
Puerperal Fever	4	3	—
„ Pyrexia	2	1	—
Pneumonia	25	5	23
Erysipelas	10	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—

During the year there was no marked epidemic of any of the notifiable diseases.

Measles, however, was very prevalent in March, April, and May, during which months 272 of the 333 cases reported occurred. The number of cases of Whooping Cough notified was also rather above the average.

SCARLET FEVER.—19 cases were notified with no deaths.

The type of disease prevalent was extremely mild and there were no serious complications.

DIPHTHERIA.—Notifications numbered 29 and there were 2 deaths. The distribution of the cases this year was:—

West Ward.		N.E. Ward.		S.E. Ward.		Milverton and Lillington.
1	...	4	...	21	...	3

Anti-toxin can be obtained at any hour by practitioners free of cost so that early serum treatment is always available.

ENTERIC FEVER—Four cases of Paratyphoid were notified—three in females and one in a male. One case terminated fatally.

ERYSIPELAS.—Notifications numbered 10.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
9	6	3	6	—	—	—

PNEUMONIA.—During the year ending December 31st, 1928, notifications of this disease were as follows:—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 22; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 3; giving a total of 25, being 21 less than last year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No cases were notified.

INFLUENZA.— 8 deaths — 4 males and 4 females — were recorded.

In dealing with Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, obviously the number reported is considerably below the number that actually occur. School Teachers have given very considerable help in notifying the cases that occur in the children under their charge, and the Health Visitor and School Nurse discover many cases when visiting; but, undoubtedly, a large number of children under school age escape notification, and also, too, those children at private schools, of which there are a number in the Town.

MEASLES.—The number of cases unofficially notified was 333, with 1 death. Years which may be considered epidemic years—*i.e.*, where the number of cases have been considerably above the average—have been 1911, 1916, 1917, 1923, 1926, and 1928.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The number of cases notified was 71. The years this disease has been particularly prevalent have been 1916, 1924, and 1926.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—4 notifications of Puerperal Fever and 2 of Puerperal Pyrexia were received.

CHICKEN POX.—The number of cases was 90. Epidemic years of this disease have been 1915, 1918, and especially 1924.

MUMPS.—5 cases only were reported. Two years particularly stand out when this disease was particularly prevalent, *viz.*, 1914, when 592 cases were notified, and 1925, when there were 447 cases.

VACCINATION.—From the Return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, *viz.* :—

1.	No. of babies registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1928	...	...	...	461
2.	No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	175

3. No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	...	...	236
4. Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	25
5. Postponement by Medical Certificate	...		8
6. Removed to other places	...	...	14
7. Certificate of Insusceptibility	...	...	2
8. Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	...	...	1

It will be thus seen that of 436 living children 40% are known to have been vaccinated. This is a considerable increase on last year when under 30% were vaccinated.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officer of Health.

WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL.

Cases to this Hospital are admitted from the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and from the Warwick Rural District.

On January 1st, 1928, there were 8 cases remaining in Hospital. During 1928, 72 cases were admitted suffering from the following diseases:—

Scarlet Fever	...	29 (1 case with concurrent chicken-pox)
Diphtheria	...	42
Enteritis	...	1

These cases were admitted from:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteritis.	Total.
Leamington	...	15	...	26
Warwick	...	2	...	8
Kenilworth	...	5	...	5
Rural District	...	7	...	3
	29	42	1	72

SCARLET FEVER.—There was one death in a girl of 17 years of age, on the 22nd day after admission from Acute Endocarditis and Pericarditis. She had suffered from Cardiac disease for ten years and had been under treatment at the Warneford Hospital before admission. This was the first death for three years.

There was one return case on the sixth day after the discharge of a patient, but it was ascertained that there was another sister in the house peeling who had not been sent to hospital.

Average stay in hospital	...	34 days.
Longest	„ „	... 49 „
Shortest	„ „	... 28 „

Age periods :—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 & over	Total.
—	5	9	3	9	2	1	—	29

Oldest patient, 38 years. Youngest patient, 2 years.

It will be noticed that the average length of time these patients were in hospital was under five weeks. Every effort is made to discharge uncomplicated cases at as early a date as is compatible with safety, though the ancient superstition that Scarlet Fever cases must be isolated for at least six weeks still very largely exists.

Complications, generally slight, occurred in 18 patients, viz. :—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	4
Rheumatism	...	...	...	3
Adenitis	...	...	...	5
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	1
Septic Finger	...	...	...	3
Endocarditis and Pericarditis	...	...	...	1

DIPHTHERIA.—Two deaths occurred, both in children of 3 years of age, one within 3 hours and one within 6 hours of admission.

Average stay in hospital	...	44 days
Longest	„ „	... 100 „
Shortest	„ „	... 12 „

Age periods :—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	40 & over	Total.
1	11	12	9	3	4	2	42

Oldest patient, 45 years. Youngest patient, 9 months.

Complications :—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	3
Anti-toxin Rash	...	...	...	2
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	1
Palatal Paralysis	...	...	...	1

One case was sent in as Typhoid. Blood examination proved negative and she was therefore discharged.

No Schick or Dick tests were performed.

FOSSE HOSPITAL.

SMALLPOX.—19 cases were admitted to the Fosse Hospital, 18 of whom were suffering from Smallpox, namely, 13 males and 5 females.

Age periods :—

10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 80	Total.
2	1	1	1	1	2	8	2	18

Average stay in hospital, 35 days; maximum, 64 days; minimum, 20 days.

The first two cases were taken into the Fosse Hospital on February 8th and February 11th from Daventry Union, both men being tramps.

On February 26th, a tramp was seen who had been removed from Warwick Union to the Infirmary suffering from Smallpox. He apparently gave rise to six cases, three in women, and three in men, who were admitted between March 14th and March 16th.

On March 22nd, a tramp in a house let in lodgings in Leamington, falling ill was removed to Warwick Infirmary; seen the next day he was found suffering from Smallpox, on the 1st, 4th, and 6th of April, four more cases were admitted from Warwick Infirmary, and on the 23rd a further case from Harwood's House in a man who had been in Warwick Union, and whose brother had been taken into the Fosse Hospital suffering from Smallpox on April 4th.

On May 26th, another case was admitted from Warwick Infirmary for observation. He had been vaccinated on the previous day and this vaccination took well. Further inquiry proved that there was little doubt that the man was suffering from a Bromide Rash. This patient died in the hospital from Pneumonia.

No further cases occurred until September 5th, when two boys were admitted from Napton, and they were followed on the 13th by their mother.

It will be thus seen that these cases fall into four different groups:—

- (a) The two cases from Daventry, which gave rise to no further cases.
- (b) A tramp, "F.W.," admitted to Warwick Infirmary and found suffering from Smallpox on the 26th February, who gave rise to six cases.
- (c) A tramp, "J.D.," admitted from Leamington to Infirmary on the 22nd March and found to have Smallpox, on the 23rd, who gave rise to four cases and, incidentally, from one of these cases a fifth from Harwood's House.
- (d) Cases infected from an entirely different source, three in number, from Napton.

As regards the type of disease, in fifteen it was of the mild discrete variety. In three, severe discrete; one of whom, a man of 74 years of age, died on the ninth day after admission.

As regards vaccination, five were re-vaccinated at the time of infection. The remainder, with the exception of two, had been vaccinated in infancy only.

The two exceptions stated that they had both been re-vaccinated in the army, but unsuccessfully.

In one case, an Irishman, there was considerable doubt about the one small mark which he said was a primary vaccination cicatrix.

The average approximate area of vaccination marks was half-an-inch.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ...	—	4	—	—	3	2	—	—
25 ...	3	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
35 ...	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
45 ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
55 ...	6	1	—	1	5	3	—	—
65 & upwards	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	12	14	—	5	13	10	1	1

Of the 25 cases who died in 1928, 14 were notified during the year. Tuberculosis as a cause of death was recorded in 7 cases, 2 of whom died in Institutions, one out of the Town, and one in the Warneford Hospital, which had not been notified.

The 31 cases notified in the course of the year were as follows :—

Private Practitioner.	Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.	Hospital.	Died before Notification.	Residents dying elsewhere.
5	4	8	6	7	1

Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913. The number of Annual Notifications since that year with the subsequent histories as far as can be ascertained is appended.

Year.		No. notified.	Still under observation.	Recovered or quiescent.	Left Town.	Died.
1913	...	55	1	13	12	29
1914	...	58	2	12	12	32
1915	...	61	3	14	12	32
1916	...	72	2	28	18	24
1917	...	72	6	28	15	17
1918	...	72	8	15	22	27
1919	...	56	4	8	13	31
1920	...	45	4	1	16	24
1921	...	45	9	3	6	27
1922	...	52	10	3	11	28
1923	...	57	18	4	7	28
1924	...	44	11	2	5	26
1925	...	35	5	1	6	23
1926	...	39	17	1	3	18
1927	...	41	10	—	4	27
1928	...	31	14	—	3	14

Of the 835 cases notified since 1913, 407 are known to be dead, 124 are still under observation, and 165 have left the town for elsewhere.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 25, viz., 14 males and 11 females.

Death Rate per 1,000 :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Pulmonary Tuberculosis }	·54	·30	1·15	·94	·72	·71	·85	·53	·93	·77
Other form of Tuberculosis }	·13	·03	·42	·13	·20	·10	·30	·19	·06	·06

The details of the 31 cases notified this year are as follows :—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified 1928.
South-East ...	5	2
North-East ...	11	8
West... ..	10	4
Milverton and Lillington ...	5	—
	—	—
	31	14

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children	2	Labourer	1
Baby	1	Brickmaker	1
Factory Worker	1	Clerks	2
Domestic Servants	3	Dog Fancier	1
Carpenter	1	Electrician	1
Wheelwright	1	Housewives	10
Storekeeper	1	Shop Assistant	1
Moulder	1	Independent	2
Charwoman	1		

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained:—

Two-roomed Houses	2
Three-roomed Houses	1
Four-roomed Houses	4
Five-roomed Houses	7
Six-roomed Houses	2
Seven and over roomed Houses	2
Lodgings	1
Basements	1
Died before notification	8
Licensed House	1
In Service	1
Loft over Stables	1
	<hr/>
	31

Of the cases notified this year 14 have died, 3 have left the Town, and 14 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Our work continues to be of the same character as in past years. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 7 (4 males and 3 females) cases have been sent to Sanatoria—5 to Hertford Hill, 1 to Brompton Hospital, 1 to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. 3 other patients were treated at Warwick Infirmary, and 3 at Warneford Hospital.

As in previous years, I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Cyriax) for his kindness and help, more especially in the examination of suspected cases among School Children.

319 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitors. 8 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer, but 15 notified during 1928 were attending the Dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.—
The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on December 31st, 1928, is as under:—

Pulmonary ... Males, 39; Females, 34.
Non-Pulmonary ... Males, 20; Females, 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this section of the 1925 Act during 1928.

CANCER.—The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 59, classified in age groups as follows:—

TABLE VIII.							
Age Group.		Male.		Female.		Total.	
20-30	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
30-40	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
40-50	...	1	...	2	...	3	3
50-60	...	5	...	4	...	9	9
60-70	...	6	...	14	...	20	20
70-80	...	9	...	9	...	18	18
80-90	...	3	...	6	...	9	9
Over 90	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
		—		—		—	
		24		35		59	
		—		—		—	

For the past ten years the deaths have been as follows:—

		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 1928
		30	33	45	38	47	46	55	68	51 59
Death Rate per 1,000		1·59	1·12	1·57	1·31	1·63	1·57	1·87	2·26	1·69 1·98

TABLE IX.
DEATHS FROM CANCER,
TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.

Stomach, 7.	Breast, 7.
Bowel, 4.	Uterus, 6.
Liver, 6.	Bladder, 2.
Rectum, 13.	Miscellaneous, 13.
Lung, 1.	

Death-rate per 1,000 was 1'98.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BEDDING, ETC.

PREMISES.—The disinfection of premises is carried out after cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, and any other cases of notifiable infectious diseases where the medical practitioner especially desires disinfection. Also after deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable diseases and other cases if deemed necessary.

The two main methods adopted for the disinfection of rooms are by gaseous and liquid disinfectants. As to which method is used is a matter of expediency.

Formalin gas is used for the former and for liquid disinfection a formalin spray is used.

CLOTHING.—This is carried out at the Corporation Disinfecting Station. Infected clothing, etc., is removed by a special van before the disinfection of the premises.

A Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus is used for this work. Leather goods, etc., which do not stand disinfection by steam, are set aside and treated either by the gaseous method or the formalin spray.

Books are subjected to formalin vapour.

Disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out for tradesmen and a charge is made.

The following work was carried out during 1928:—

	Other than Trade.		Trade.		Total.
Premises ...	131	...	6	...	137
Clothing, etc. ...	95	...	24	...	119
Books ...	11	...	—	...	11
	<hr/> 237		<hr/> 30		<hr/> 267

HOUSING.

During the year 105 new houses were completed in this town. Of these 74 were built by the Council, and 31 by private enterprise, 14 of which were subsidised.

The 74 new houses erected by the Council on the Rushmore Estate bring up the total number of Council houses to 360, viz. :—

			Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Total.
Leicester Street...	...		24	10	34
Tachbrook Road	...		90	42	132
Rushmore	...	...	18	170	188
Lillington	...	...	—	6	6
			132	228	360

During the course of the year 11 closing orders were made, 1 was determined. 2 houses were demolished voluntarily and 7 demolition orders were made.

The land remaining on the Council's Rushmore Estate will suffice for the erection of 56 more houses which will be completed during 1929. Should further municipal houses be considered necessary land will have to be acquired in some other part of the town.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of babies brought to the infant clinic was 331 of whom 176 had been born during the course of the year, representing 41% of all babies born in this town in 1928.

The weighings numbered 3117 and the average attendance was 62.

VISITING.

During the year, 2,997 visits were paid to 395 babies, and 780 to older children, and also 482 to older people.

The card records of conditions found show the following :—
Breast fed, 295 ; partly breast fed, 71 ; and bottle fed, 29.

8 children survived only 24 hours; 16 were stillborn, and 26 were not visited.

185 visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Of 437 births reported, 157 were attended by Medical Practitioners, and 280 by Midwives.

As regards children from 2 years old up to school age arrangements have been made whereby they are visited quarterly during the 3rd and 4th years and twice during the 5th year.

INFANT FEEDING.

As empowered by the Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order the Council has continued to supply Glaxo on special terms.

A scale of income, sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, has been drawn up for the free distribution, or sale at reduced price, of Glaxo, and under this arrangement 2,214 lbs. of Glaxo have been sold at cost price and 569 lbs. have been given away free.

Under the above Order also, the Council has made arrangements to give dinners to poor expectant mothers, and 152 dinners in 19 cases have been so provided.

The thanks of the Committee are once again due to those who have assisted voluntarily at the Clinic, and also to the subscribers to the Infant Health Society, whose generosity has permitted of the free distribution of Milk, Virol, and Lactagol to necessitous and deserving cases.

MATERNITY CASES.

Under the arrangement entered into between the Council and the Warneford Hospital, whereby on payment of an annual fee, together with a fixed charge per head, 3 beds are retained for maternity cases, 21 women were admitted for confinement. The average length of stay in hospital for these cases was 15 days. As suggested in the Circular, "Maternity and Child Welfare 4," these cases are confined to two classes: (1) Cases of Difficult Labour; (2) Cases of Normal Labour where the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the home conditions are unsuitable.

I am glad to report that increased use has been made of the Ante-Natal Clinic organised in connection with the Warneford Hospital.

Mr. Alderson, the surgeon in charge of the obstetric department examines expectant mothers on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. A large majority of the cases referred to the Hospital under the Council's scheme were first seen not later than the 6th month of pregnancy.

This measure, I am pleased to say, has been further extended and a Post-Natal clinic started. All mothers whose confinement takes place in the Warneford Hospital, under the Council's scheme, are required to attend the Hospital for examination between 3 and 4 weeks after they have been discharged.

In this way it is hoped that any complication or ill-effects resulting from child-bearing will be recognised and rectified at as early a date as possible, and thereby reduce the possibilities—in mild cases of discomfort, in severe cases of chronic ill-health and invalidness. One has only to instance displacements of uterus and prolapse which, if treated at once, would have saved many women years of loss of health and suffering.

The following form, modelled on the lines of that in use at the Royal Free Hospital, is filled in about every case sent in to the Hospital, and after the final examination returned to the Health Department:—

Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.



MOTHER.

- (1) Name..... Age
- Address
- Admitted..... Discharged
- (2) *Previous confinements.*
(Give ages of children alive, any deaths, or miscarriages).
-
- (3) *Ante-natal Examination.*
Urine.
-
- (4) *Date and Character of Confinement (presentation).*

(5) *Condition of Mother on Discharge.*

Uterus

Breasts

Perineum

Treatment :

(6) *Result of Post-natal Examination.*Date.....

INFANT.

(7) Maturity.....

Weight at birth..... Weight at discharge.....

Condition of Umbilicus

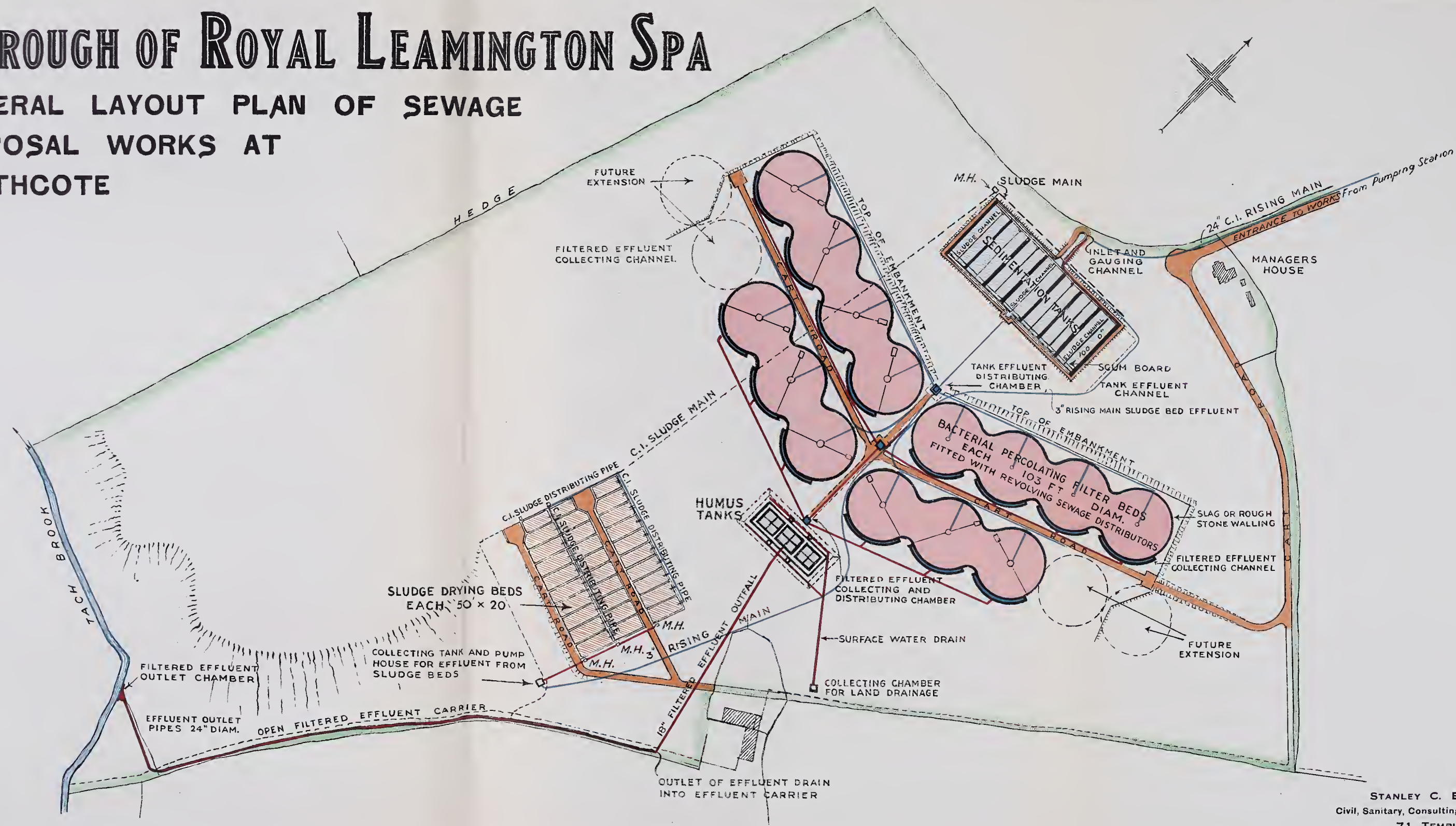
„ „ Buttocks

„ „ Mouth

„ „ Eyes

Method of Feeding. (If not breast fed, give reason).

GENERAL LAYOUT PLAN OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AT HEATHCOTE



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